

XIV.—*Results of an Ornithological Journey through Colombia and Ecuador.*—Part V. By WALTER GOODFELLOW, F.Z.S.

[Concluded from p. 67.]

Fam. TROCHILIDÆ.

(316–432.)

We devoted special attention to the Humming-birds during our expedition, but almost the entire collection of the members of this family has gone to the U.S. National Museum, Washington, together with copious field-notes relating to them. It is now being worked out there by Mr. Oberholzer, and an account of it will shortly be published containing our notes and results in full, but we may venture to make some general remarks. We obtained examples of what we considered to be about 116 species of this charming group, but the number will probably be much increased when the specimens have been properly worked out. With very few exceptions, all of them were killed with an Indian "*bordaquera*" or blow-pipe, for it would be useless to kill them with a gun, however small the shot was. Consequently all our skins are perfect, and there is hardly one among them that is poor. It is generally supposed that a European cannot acquire the use of a blow-pipe. In one sense this is correct, so far as shooting with darts goes, for then a tube 9 or 10 feet long must be used, which a "European" unaccustomed to it will find very unwieldy. In Popayán, however, we met a young Colombian gentleman who was very proficient in the use of the blow-pipe, and from him we learnt how to cut the Indian tubes down to 5 or 6 feet in length and to use clay pellets instead of poisoned darts. We did this and practised on small birds in the garden, and none were more surprised than ourselves at the rapid progress we made.

We found Humming-birds scarce in Southern Colombia during the time of our visit, whereas in Ecuador at certain altitudes they predominated. If an ornithologist were to visit the Central Cordillera at the back of Popayán I am sure that he would find there a distinctly new species of *Lesbia*. I saw examples of it on several occasions at an altitude of about

9000 feet, but we were not fortunate enough to obtain specimens; for when it would have been possible to have shot them we had no guns with us.

Of some species of this group we killed many more examples than we intended, for the reason that often we could not tell exactly at what species we were shooting. Most of the members of the genus *Eriocnemis*, for example, are very easily confounded on the wing, and in some localities several of the species are found together. It was only by shooting many specimens of *E. luciani* that we occasionally secured one of the rarer *E. mosquera*, which is very different in the hand, but almost impossible to distinguish on the wing. And this is the case with many of the genera. Each of them has its characteristic habits and flight, but in most cases the different species look much the same in life. It is only when a specimen is held in the hand and turned to the light in the right position that the beautiful colours are seen to advantage. The brightest-coloured may look the plainest of birds when on the wing.

Fam. CYPSELIDÆ.

†433. CHÆTURA ZONARIS (Shaw).

Two males and one female. We found these Swifts at altitudes of from 10,000 to 15,500 feet, but more frequently at the higher elevation. They fly in flocks in the early morning and evening, skimming close over the grassy slopes of the mountains. Their stomachs contained chiefly small moths. Personally we found them confined to the Eastern Andes, but it is probable that they change their locality at certain seasons and visit the Western Andes. In July we saw numbers of them flying about the ledges of the precipitous "quebradas" east of Quito, where we were told that they nested. The female is more brownish on the head, especially about the forehead, which is whitish brown. The feathers on the vent are also edged with white.

Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

434. STENOPSIS RUFICERVIX (Sc.).

A male from Papallacta, Eastern Andes (11,000).

Fam. PICIDÆ.

+435. *PICUMNUS GRANADENSIS* (Lafr.).

One male from the forests of Santo Domingo.

436. *CAMPOPHILUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Gm.).

A pair from the Coca, Rio Napo. We constantly heard the loud rapping of these birds reverberate through the forests, but could seldom get a shot at them, for the trees were very high, and they always kept out of sight by running to the other side of the trunk. They accompany their rapping with a loud harsh note, to be heard a long distance off.

437. *CAMPOPHILUS POLLENS* (Bp.).

Three males and two females from the western side of Ecuador. We found them on the more open parts of the forest-covered mountain-sides at altitudes of from about 5000 to 7000 feet. They were rather numerous at Canyacota in September.

438. *CAMPOPHILUS GUAYAQUILENSIS* (Less.).

Two males from Santo Domingo. A pair of these Woodpeckers bred in October in the trunk of a tall dead tree standing in the clearing near our hut.

+439. *CHLORONERPES FUMIGATUS* (Lafr. & d'Orb.).

A male and a female from the western side of Pichincha.

440. *CHLORONERPES CECILIÆ* (Malh.).

A female from Baeza, Eastern Ecuador, is apparently of this species.

441. *CHLORONERPES NIGRICEPS* (Lafr. & d'Orb.).

A good series from Intag and Baeza, Western and Eastern Ecuador.

442. *CHLORONERPES DIGNUS* ScL. & Salv.

A female from Baeza, Eastern Ecuador.

443. *MELANERPES CRUENTATUS* (Bodd.).

A male and two females from the Rio Suno, Upper Rio Napo. All the three specimens were shot on decayed tree-trunks lying on the ground in a small Indian clearing. The

heads of this and of the next species pass easily through the neck when they are being skinned.

444. *MELANERPES PULCHER* Scl.

Five males and two females from Santo Domingo and near Gualea. At the former locality they were rather numerous, and all those which we shot were eating ripe bananas. I have observed them feeding together with *Procnias tersa*, *Calliste icterocephala* and *C. aurulenta*, *Chlorophanes atricapilla*, and *Cassidix oryzivora*. In a wild state *C. oryzivora* does not appear to be evilly disposed to smaller birds, which is more than can be said of it in captivity.

445. *HYPOXANTHUS RIVOLII* (Boiss.).

Four males and three females from near Quito. I believe that this is the only species of Woodpecker found near that town. All our examples were shot at the little village of Guápalo, in a deep "quebrada" leading into the Chillo Valley, and only twenty minutes ride from Quito.

446. *CELEUS CITREOPYGIUS* Scl. & Salv.

Two males and a female from the Coca, Rio Napo. Shot on the large ants' nests so common on the trunks of forest trees. This Woodpecker has a remarkably strong odour, which the dried skins still partially retain. When first shot its smell was so strong that it made the hut almost unbearable. With care, the skull of this species will pass through the neck when it is being skinned.

Fam. MOMOTIDÆ.

447. *MOMOTUS SUBRUFESCENS* (Scl.).

A male and three females from the Coca, Rio Napo. Fairly numerous on the edges of the forest around the Indians' clearings. They sit so motionless and flat on the branches that they may be easily overlooked.

† 448. *UROSPATHA MARTII* (Spix).

Three males and a female, also from the Coca, where this species was rather more plentiful than the preceding. It appears to feed largely on grasshoppers and similar insects,

securing them on the wing and returning to a branch to eat them. It takes grasshoppers from the ground without alighting.

† 449. *PRIONORHYNCHUS PLATYRHYNCHUS* (Leadb.).

Three males and two females from Santo Domingo and the Rio Coca, Western and Eastern Ecuador. This Motmot we always found in the depths of the forest. I can see no difference between examples from the eastern and western sides.

Fam. *ALCEDINIDÆ*.

† 450. *CERYLE TORQUATA* (Linn.).

Although this large Kingfisher was very common on the Lower Napo, for some reason or another we only shot a female. We did not once observe it so high up as the Coca.

† 451. *CERYLE AMAZONA* (Lath.).

A female from the Suno, Upper Napo. A pair of these Kingfishers had a nest near the mouth of the Coca in June. One night the river suddenly rose and overflowed its banks, when doubtless the birds perished, for we did not see them again.

† 452. *CERYLE CABANISI* (Tsch.).

A male from Santo Domingo. Shot on a tree near the edge of the forest, about 200 yards away from the stream.

Fam. *TROGONIDÆ*.

453. *TROGON COLLARIS* Vieill.

Four males from Gualea and Nanegal, Western Ecuador.

454. *TROGON PERSONATUS* Gould.

A large series of males and females from both the Eastern and Western Andes at altitudes of from 9000 to 11,500 feet. Common at Papallacta in February. We found them only on the western side of the Western Andes and on the eastern side of the Eastern ranges; none of the Trogons are found on the central plateau of Ecuador. Probably this species has the highest range of all those found in that country.

†455. *TROGON ATRICOLLIS* Vieill.

A male from Gualea, Western Ecuador, and a female from the Coca, Rio Napo.

456. *TROGON VIRIDIS* (Linn.).

A female from the Coca.

457. *TROGON MACRURUS* Gould.

One female from the Coca. The lower mandible and the sides of the upper are dark yellow.

458. *TROGON RAMONIANUS* Bp.

Two males and a female, also from the Coca. Bill greyish horn-coloured in the male, upper mandible of female black.

459. *PHAROMACRUS ANTISIANUS* (d'Orb.).

Two males from Intag, Western Ecuador, and two males from below Baeza, Eastern Ecuador. On the latter side we found the birds feeding in the company of *P. auriceps*.

460. *PHAROMACRUS AURICEPS* (Gould).

We obtained a large series of this Trogon from both Eastern and Western Ecuador at about 4000 feet, but those from the eastern side appear to have the head of a more coppery hue. At San Nicolas we found them on the open hill-sides in the very early morning and in the forests during the day. They feed on the lower trees in the dense parts of the woodland, and in the gloomy light are very difficult to see. When disturbed they fly into the highest trees, out of range, but they are easily brought down to the lower regions again by imitating their loud call-note. Although the feathers of this bird come out in abundance, even with the most careful handling, their skins are not quite so tender as are those of the smaller Trogons, such as *T. personatus*. It is best to let the bodies get quite cold before attempting to skin any species. Local name "Guajaliqui."

Fam. GALBULIDÆ.

†461. *GALBULA MELANOGENIA* Scl.

A female from Santo Domingo. Found in the forests.

462. *GALBULA CHALCOTHORAX* Scl.

Two males and a female from the forests near the Coca. A young male resembles the female, except that it has the under tail-coverts edged with white, like the adult male, and not with fawn. I think that we shot all our specimens on bees' nests.

+ 463. *JACAMEROPS GRANDIS* (Gm.).

We shot three males and a female of this handsome Jacamar near the Coca in June. We met with them only in the forests, where they sit silently on the branches, taking their prey on the wing and returning to the same spot. After they were shot a sticky fluid like honey ran copiously from their beaks. Local name "Quinde rayo" (the Beam-of-light Humming-bird).

Fam. *BUCCONIDÆ*.

464. *BUCCO RADIATUS* Scl.

A male from Santo Domingo. Shot on the dead branch of a tree at the edge of the forest, where it sat perfectly motionless, after the usual manner of these birds. Its stomach contained grasshoppers, beetles, and a small lizard. Iris red. Rare.

465. *BUCCO MACRODACTYLUS* (Spix).

Two males from Archidona and the Coca respectively. The birds come out at dusk and catch moths on the wing.

466. *MALACOPTILA FUSCA* (Gm.).

A female from Archidona. Frequents overgrown clearings. Bill light yellow, with black line down the centre. Iris yellow.

467. *MALACOPTILA CASTANEA* Verr.

A male from the lower western side of Pichincha.

468. *MONASA FLAVIROSTRIS* (Strickl.).

A pair from the Coca. Bill pale lemon-yellow. This Soft-wing was much rarer on the Napo than the two following species.

469. *MONASA PERUANA* Bp.

Two pairs from the Coca. This species was generally seen in the open clearings. Bill coral-red.

470. *MONASA NIGRIFRONS* (Spix).

Four males and two females from the Coca. The commonest of the Soft-wings on the Napo. Generally found in pairs in the forests, sitting silently on the lower branches of high trees; it catches butterflies and other insects on the wing. Bill bright coral-red.

Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

+ 471. *CROTOPHAGA ANI* (Linn.).

Of this widely distributed bird we procured a good series of specimens. They were remarkably abundant in the Cauca Valley, and became quite a nuisance to us when we were shooting, flying on in front of us in large flocks, alighting clumsily on the trees and bushes, and so driving other birds away. They must have been nesting in May, for I took a blue egg out of one which I was skinning. After Popayán we did not see any again until we reached Santo Domingo in Western Ecuador, and Archidona near the headwaters of the Napo, while they were scarce at both these places. Neither of the localities suited their habits. They prefer open grassy country, inhabited by herds of cattle and interspersed with tall hedges and clumps of trees. They are in constant attendance upon the cattle, pecking flies and insects from them. Their flight is short, and their mode of alighting very awkward. When flying they keep up a continual noise. In Colombia they were called "Chamóm," and in Ecuador "Pico machete."

+ 472. *PIAYA MEHLERI* Bp.

We collected a good series of examples of these birds on both sides of Ecuador, and found a striking difference between those from the eastern and western sides. They undoubtedly ought to be divided, but in the Cat. Brit. Mus. they are placed together. Those from Eastern Ecuador have the head and back much darker, and have a deep purple gloss on the upper side of the tail with a blackish-grey tint underneath. The difference

is most marked when the skins are placed side by side. The western bird has the bill yellow with a greenish base and the bare skin around the eyes greenish yellow; while the eastern bird has the base of the bill *blackish* and the skin around the eyes *coral-red*. Both have the iris crimson. At Santo Domingo and San Nicolas, in Western Ecuador, we found these birds very numerous in flocks of from 15 to 20, looking remarkably pretty as they skimmed from bush to bush without any apparent movement of the wings, their long outspread tails shewing the conspicuous white tips down each side. They are not forest-frequenting birds, but prefer the open hill-sides and neglected clearings. On the eastern side of Ecuador we found them plentiful by the Rio Cosanga below Baeza, and also by the Coca River. Some of the Indians used the tails spread out to form head-dresses.

473. *PIAYA MINUTA* (Vieill.).

Two males from Santo Domingo. Much rarer than the preceding species. Eyelids red; bill yellow, slightly shaded with green.

+ 474. *COCCYZUS MELANOCORYPHUS* (Vieill.).

Two males and a female from the Coca. These birds are solitary in their habits, and frequent the Indian clearings, taking their prey on the wing.

Fam. RHAMPHASTIDÆ.

+ 475. *RHAMPHASTOS TOCARD* Vieill.

Although this Toucan was fairly numerous at Santo Domingo, we only secured two males during our stay there. It was very shy and kept to the highest trees, generally in flocks of from eight to a dozen. Iris pale blue, bare skin round the eye yellowish green; lower mandible black, upper mandible yellow, shaded with blue and green down the centre. The Ecuadorians call these birds "Predicadores" or "Dios-te-de."

476. *RHAMPHASTOS CUVIERI* Wagl.

A series of males and females from the Rio Napo, where they were extremely numerous. This was remarkable, for

the Indians slaughtered them by the hundred, and at certain seasons organized expeditions especially for killing them. I have seen them return from these expeditions with many hundreds of smoked Toucans, which they keep to eat out of the fruit season, when game is scarce. When the fruit is ripe on certain forest trees, the Indian lads are sent to make a temporary dwelling under the branches, and they take up their abode there while the fruit lasts, each boy selecting a tree to himself. With their silent blowpipes they pick off all birds that come there to feed. Considering this wholesale slaughter, it is a wonder that this Toucan and many other birds have not long ago become extinct, in the Napo region at any rate. The Indians use the feathers for decorating their weapons and persons, while from the bills they carve quaint necklaces. The bare skin around the eyes is shaded Oxford blue. Indian name "Dumbiqui." When we were on the Napo we only met this Toucan singly or in pairs.

477. *PTEROGLOSSUS PLURICINCTUS* Gould.

One male from the Coca River. Iris cream-coloured; skin around the eyes dark red; legs and feet olive-green.

478. *PTEROGLOSSUS CASTANOTIS* (Gould).

A male and two females from Archidona and the Coca. In each case the bills vary very much in size and colour. Iris grey; skin round the eyes cream-coloured.

+ 479. *PTEROGLOSSUS ERYTHROPYGIUS* Gould.

Five males and two females from Santo Domingo appear to belong to this species, which is common in the banana-plantations around the huts, sometimes in small flocks, but more often singly. This is the only Toucan which I have observed to settle on the ground in a wild state. Pupil dark green; iris yellow; eyelids blue; bare skin round the eyes crimson; legs and feet dark green. The bill is creamy white (pale stone-colour), shading into red at its base, while the tip is red; slaty black shews along the cutting-edge, and some specimens have a dark line down the centre. Two of the birds are changing the wing- and tail-feathers from brown to dark dull green.

480. *PTEROGLOSSUS FLAVIROSTRIS* Fraser.

A male from the Coca. Skin around the eyes red ; legs and feet dark green.

481. *ANDIGENA LAMINIROSTRIS* Gould.

A male from Milligalli, Western Ecuador, 6000 feet. The only example which we saw there during our visit in September, but the bird appears to be more numerous at other seasons. It is met with singly or in pairs.

482. *ANDIGENA HYPOGLAUCUS* Gould.

Two males and a female from Papallacta, Eastern Ecuador, 11,500 feet. This Toucan is probably found at a higher elevation than any other. It seemed strange to us at first to find it where the nights were frosty and the days cold and miserable when the sun did not shine. In this genus the colours of the bills do not appear to change very much after death. Dark sealing-wax-red is the predominating colour in that of this species. The female is greenish on the flanks and is smaller than the male.

483. *ANDIGENA SPILORHYNCHUS* (Gould).

A male from the Eastern Andes between Papallacta and Baeza.

484. *AULACORHAMPHUS HÆMATOPYGIUS* (Gould).

Six males and three females from various localities in Western Ecuador at about 3000 or 4000 feet elevation. They are more often found singly than in pairs, higher or lower as the forest fruits ripen, and seem quiet and rather inactive. As they frequent the bushes and low trees of the forests, their green plumage blends with the foliage, and they are somewhat difficult to detect, especially as they sit motionless for a long time together. Bill dark dull red.

485. *AULACORHAMPHUS ALBIVITTA* (Briss.).

Two males and four females from Baeza and the neighbourhood. This Toucanet takes the place in Eastern Ecuador of *A. hæmatopygius* of the western side. They have similar habits, but perhaps the present species frequents the open hill-sides a little more. Bare skin around the eyes

and base of bill dark red. The male is decidedly more blue around the eyes than the female.

Fam. CAPITONIDÆ.

486. *CAPITO BOURCIERI* (Lafr.).

Four males and a female from Santo Domingo and Guanacillo, western forests. Local name "Ruisseñor."

487. *CAPITO RICHARDSONI* (Gray).

A male from near Archidona, Eastern Ecuador.

488. *CAPITO PUNCTATUS* (Less.).

Two males and a female from Archidona and the Rio Coca.

489. *CAPITO SQUAMATUS* Salv.

Capito squamatus Salv. Ibis, 1876, p. 494, pl. xiv.

A pair of these rare Barbets from Santo Domingo. It was quite dusk when we saw three of them on the bare branch of a tree near the edge of the forest. We killed two at one shot, but as they fell among the undergrowth, and it was too dark to see, we only recovered one, a female. The next evening at the same hour, and on the same tree, we saw another, which we shot, and it proved to be a male. It has the whole of the breast and abdomen white, with a wash of pale sulphur-colour on the fore part of the chest. The thighs are of a darker and more greenish black than in the female. The whole of the back, shoulders, and rump are glossy blue-black, with some brownish feathers on the nape. The wings are more clearly marked with white than in the female, and the undersides are entirely yellowish white. The male has also a much redder forehead. In the female the back, shoulders, and rump are narrowly edged with greyish white, and the throat and upper part of the breast are black. The stomachs contained berries, beetles, and moths. Iris yellow. The single unsexed type skin in the British Museum is a female.

490. *TETRAGONOPS RHAMPHASTINUS* Jard.

Seven males and three females from Gualea and Intag, Western Ecuador. Generally to be found singly among the lower forest trees.

Fam. PSITTACIDÆ.

491. *ARA ARARAUNA* (Linn.).

A male only of the well-known Macaw from the Napo. We often observed the birds flying overhead at night in large flocks, but never chanced upon their feeding-grounds. They are much sought after by the Indians, for the sake of their plumage. The Indian name for them on the Napo was "Guacamayo."

492. *ARA SEVERA* (Linn.).

We shot examples of this Macaw at Santo Domingo, in Western Ecuador, and also on the Napo. In both localities they were fairly numerous, and there appears to be no difference whatever between them.

493. *PYRRHURA SOUANCÆI* (Verr.).

This Conure was common on the Upper Napo, where it was nesting in April, May, and June.

494. *PACHYNUS BRACHYURUS* (Temm. & Kuhl).

A pair from the Rio Coca. We only once came upon a large flock of these Parrots, when they were congregating at sunset in the high trees along the river-banks for the night. Iris pale yellow.

+ 495. *PIONUS MENSTRUUS* (Linn.).

Common on the Napo, but most plentiful on the lower parts.

496. *PIONUS CORALLINUS* (Bp.).

A male from Guanacillo, Western Ecuador. Beak coral-red, white at the tip.

+ 497. *PIONUS SENILOIDES* (Mass. & Souancé).

Two males and a female from San Nicolas, Western Ecuador, and Baeza, Eastern Ecuador, 5000 feet. At the former place we found them in flocks in the early morning among the maize-fields on the hill-sides. They retire to the forests during the day. The Indians at Baeza told us that great numbers arrive there about October. They then kill them and partially smoke them, to sell to the rubber-hunters who pass through.

498. *PIONUS CHALCOPHTERUS* (Fraser).

Two males and two females from Santo Domingo. Not common there, and met with in pairs. Bill yellow horn-coloured. Bare skin round the eyes red.

499. *UROCHROMA HUETI* (Temm.).

A male from near Baeza. Found in small flocks.

500. *UROCHROMA STICTOPTERA* Scl.

Urochroma stictoptera Scl.; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 357.

One male of this rare Parrot was obtained in the forests a little below Baeza. Only two examples were seen. Bill whitish horn-coloured.

501. *PSITTACULA CÆLESTIS* Lesson.

A male from Manta, on the western coast. Seen in small flocks outside the town and along the sea-shore.

+502. *BROTOGERYS VIRESCENS* (Gm.).

A very common bird on the Lower Napo, but unknown on the upper parts of the river. On our canoe-journey down the stream we found it congregating along the banks by thousands in the evening. If disturbed the flocks flew around with such deafening cries that it was impossible to hear each other speak. Our Indians delighted in disturbing them. They roosted in trees growing in marshy ground and where the river-banks were less dense than elsewhere. They were nesting on the Marañon in August.

503. *BROTOGERYS JUGULARIS* (Deville).

Fairly numerous on the upper parts of the Napo, but not seen by us on the lower parts of the river. We saw young in the possession of the Indians in April.

504. *BROTOGERYS TUI* (Gm.).

First seen by us on the Lower Napo near the mouth of the Curari. Just after we entered the Marañon our Indians discovered a nest a little way off in the forest. It was about twenty feet from the ground, in the hollow of a branch. It contained five young, some almost fully fledged, while others had hardly a feather on them. I reared several of these and brought them to England with me.

Fam. STRIGIDÆ.

+505. *STRIX FLAMMEA* Linn.

Two males from Quito. One is quite young. It was taken from a church tower and brought to me alive. It is fully fledged, but thickly covered with down on the head and about the tarsi. The facial frill is much darker than in the adult male, as is likewise the dark spot in front of the eye; the former extends more or less around the eye.

Fam. BUBONIDÆ.

+506. *PHOLEOPTYNX CUNICULARIA* (Mol.).

A pair from a "quebrada" near Quito, where the birds live in holes in the cliffs.

+507. *GLAUCIDIUM JARDINII* (Cab.).

Seven males and four females from the vicinity of Quito. Common in many of the "quebradas," where it may be seen sitting about the holes in the rocky faces of the cliffs during the day.

Fam. FALCONIDÆ.

508. *CIRCUS MACULOSUS* (Vieill.).

A male from Pedregal, 12,000 feet, and a female from Corazón, about 13,000 feet. The stomach of one individual contained the remains of a fair-sized lizard.

509. *ASTURINA MAGNIROSTRIS* (Gm.).

A male from Popayán, Colombia. Frequents the trees around the fields, and preys chiefly on Pigeons. Cere and skin around the eyes chrome-yellow.

+510. *BUTEO LATISSIMUS* (Kaup).

Two males from the forests of Archidona and a female from the summit of the high forest-covered Guacamayo range, which has to be crossed in descending to the Napo forests after leaving Baeza. The female was feeding on one of the enormous earthworms common in those parts. Iris yellow.

+511. *TACHYTRIORCHIS ALBICAUDATUS* (Kaup).

Two males from Pichincha and Corazón, about 12,000 feet.

512. *GERANOAËTUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Vieill.).

A male and a female from Quito. The former was shot at the Santa Carolina marshes outside the town, and the latter in the garden of the British Consulate. These birds are by no means numerous in the immediate neighbourhood of Quito, for if they put in an appearance they are at once shot, as they steal the poultry. Local name "Gabilán de pollo."

+513. *ACCIPITER BICOLOR* (Vieill.).

A female from Santo Domingo. Bare skin around the eyes yellowish red; legs and feet light yellow.

+514. *FALCO FUSCO-CÆRULESCENS* (Vieill.).

A male from about 12,000 feet on Antisana. Skin around the eyes red; legs and feet pale yellow.

+515. *FALCO ALBIGULARIS* (Daud.).

A male, shot in the forests at Santo Domingo. Cere chrome-yellow; legs and feet a little lighter.

+516. *TINNUNCULUS SPARVERIUS* (Linn.).

Two males and two females from the neighbourhood of Quito. Iris yellow; cere yellow; legs and feet dark yellow; claws black.

+517. *ELANOIDES FURCATUS* (Linn.).

A male from Santo Domingo. Not rare there, but difficult to shoot, as it either settles out of range on the tops of the highest trees or circles about over the forests.

518. *MILVAGO CARUNCULATUS* (Des Murs).

Four males and a female from Pichincha and the Valle de Viciosa. Common at the latter locality on wet grassy ground. We often observed seven or eight feeding together. Worms constitute the greater portion of their diet. They are comparatively numerous on the Eastern Andes, where there are more stretches of flat land, than on the Western Andes. At some places they frequent the vicinity of human dwellings, even roosting on the roofs. They were nesting in the Valle de Viciosa in December. The colour of the bare skin on the face varies much in the males. In some birds it is dark angry-looking red and light red, and in others light reddish

yellow. Iris blackish grey; legs and feet chrome-yellow. Local name "Curiquingui."

+ 519. *POLYBORUS CHERIWAY* (Jacq.).

A male from Corazón, at about 12,000 feet. Scarce. The bare skin on the face is dark red.

Fam. *CATHARTIDÆ*.

520. *SARCORHAMPHUS GRYPHUS* (Linn.).

Condors were first seen by us at the village of Puracé, in the Central Cordillera of Colombia, above Popayán. They were looked upon by the natives there as rare birds, and to shoot one was considered a grand triumph. We saw the same pair in the neighbourhood for more than a week, but we could not get the chance of a shot at them. These were all that we saw until we reached Pasto, but from thence southwards we met with them in increasing numbers at high elevations. When staying at Quito in November, we arranged for a visit to Pichincha, on purpose to shoot some of these Vultures. We went provided with a tent and all necessities for a stay of four days. We also bought an old mare to kill, as we had been told that the Condors had a partiality for such food. At that time, not knowing the country nor the habits of the birds, we did not choose so advantageous a spot as we might have done, for the Indians led us to an open, and what afterwards proved to be a very exposed, sloping valley, between the old and the present crater, at an altitude of about 15,000 feet. We put up our tent in a heavy snowstorm, and then the Indians left us, with the exception of one, promising to come back for us in four days. We shot the old mare on the brink of a "quebrada" about 300 yards from the tent, and then awaited results. Our first night proved how badly we were located. Apart from the cold, which was intense, the wind blew almost a hurricane, and it seemed as if our tent would be carried completely away. We were relieved when daylight dawned and we were able to strengthen it. The uncanny feeling produced by the tremblings and subterranean noises vanished as the sun rose behind the Eastern Andes, lighting up in succession the snowy heads of the

monarchs of the Equator—Cayambe, Antisana, Cotopaxi, Cotocachi, Sincholagua, and others.

We found that during the night foxes had been eating the carcase, and many were still around it. We shot several, but they were so bold and venturesome that we had some difficulty in keeping them off. As the day wore on a few Condors began to arrive. It was a grand sight to see such great birds directly overhead in the cloudless sky. The wind rushing through their wings made such a loud noise when we first heard it in the tent, that we thought they were soaring around us. Not one of them settled near the carcase during our stay up there, but they watched it from inaccessible heights around. We tried to shoot them when flying overhead, but they kept out of range, and although we sometimes heard the bullets strike them, they seemed to have no effect. We were unfortunate in having no rifles with us. They had been detained at the Customs and had not then arrived in Quito. When the Indians returned to fetch our baggage, we went back to Quito for a week, and then made a second visit to Pichincha. This time we chose a better camping-ground about a thousand feet lower down, on a spot overshadowed by high cliffs. A steep incline led to the top of them, and here we killed another mare. At this place we camped for a week, and although great numbers of Condors continuously circled overhead, not one settled. However, we shot a male and two females that came down lower than the rest. The male measured 10 feet 6 inches across the wings. Both the females were smaller. It is most unpleasant work skinning a Condor, for they are covered with lice; on no other bird have I seen them anything like so abundant.

In Ecuador Condors are much more numerous on the Eastern Andes, owing to the vaster solitudes there and the thousands of cattle that wander over the mountains in a half-wild condition. Numbers of the latter perish from cold and other causes, so there is a continual feast for the Condors. We once came upon four dead oxen near Cotopaxi, and there must have been at least eighty Condors around them, but they all took to flight as soon as they saw us appear on a ridge

above. The animals had apparently been dead for some days, but, with the exception of the eyes, no part of them had been eaten. The grass around was completely worn away by the feet of so many great birds. The shepherds told us that the Condors sometimes sit round the bodies for several days before they begin the feast. They commence to eat them under the tail, and thence pull all the entrails out.

I think that Dr. Sharpe (Cat. B. i. p. 21) is right in naming a second species of Condor from Ecuador *S. æquatorialis*; but the brown variety is *larger* than the white-winged kind, and not *smaller*, as Orton supposed. The smaller brown individuals would be the young of both kinds. The first brown examples that we saw were on the "páramo" of San Gabriel, near the Colombian frontier, and were of ordinary size; I took them to be the young of the ordinary Condor. But on Pichincha, and at other places south of Quito, we occasionally saw other brown specimens, which at *once* struck us by their extraordinary size. I mentioned this to Mr. Söderström, and he said that he always took the brown bird to be the larger. He said that they chiefly inhabited the region around Chimborazo. I found that the natives distinguished them by the name of "Buitre Cafe," and shepherds at different places on the Eastern Andes all agreed that when adult they were larger than and not so common as the others.

Whymper, in his splendid work on the Great Andes of the Equator, states that he never saw Condors flying higher than an altitude of 18,000 feet. He certainly had more opportunities of forming a correct opinion than anyone else I know of, and, so far as my experience went, I quite agree with him.

The Indians who live in the high mountains often catch Condors by digging a hole in the ground sufficiently large for a man to hide in, over which they place a cow's hide, leaving only a small part uncovered down one side. Near this they place the carcase or part of an animal, and the man in hiding secures the Condors by the legs as they settle. Still another way is to place a carcase in a fairly deep trench, from which the Condors are unable to take wing again.

Fam. PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

†521. PHALACROCORAX BRASILIANUS (Gm.).

This Cormorant was common on the Upper Napo, but we did not see it after we passed the Coca. Iris bright emerald-green; bare skin about the gape red; bill yellowish green, black down the centre and yellow at the tip. One skin, that of a young male, has the throat, neck, and breast fawn-coloured mixed with brown and black. Wings and back dark slaty grey, each feather margined with black; tail slightly tipped with white.

Fam. ARDEIDÆ.

522. BUTORIDES CYANURUS (Vieill.).

A male from the stream running through the clearing at Santo Domingo. Bill shaded yellow and green; iris yellow.

Fam. PLATALEIDÆ.

523. THERISTICUS BRANICKII (Berl. & Stolz.).

Theristicus branickii Salvad. Ibis, 1900, p. 515, pl. ix.

A flat plain in the elevated Valle de Viciosa, between Antisana and Kilendaña, was the only locality where we met with these rare Ibises. They were generally in pairs, or at most three or four together, and were exceedingly shy, while, on account of the open nature of the ground they frequented, they were difficult to shoot. When we were fortunate enough to kill one, we could generally get another, as the birds flew screaming around their fallen companion. They were more easily approached in the early morning, after snow had fallen during the night, as they then sat shivering about until the sun had melted the snow, and were not in such a hurry to take flight. A shepherd, who was the only inhabitant of this region, told us that they were not resident there all the year. He said that sometimes for two or three months at a time there were none of them in the valley; but whether this was at irregular or fixed periods he was unable to say. During the week that we stayed there in December we saw some of these birds every day, and often heard their cry during the moonlight nights. It sounded as if they were flying over the

hut. Scarcely anyone seemed to know these birds, which was probably owing to the fact of the region that they inhabit being so isolated; but the natives who had seen them before spoke of them as "Bandurias." Iris blood-red.

Fam. ANATIDÆ.

524. *QUERQUEDULA CYANOPTERA* (Vieill.).

A male from the Santo Carolina marshes, outside the north of Quito. An occasional visitor only to them.

525. *MERGANETTA COLUMBIANA* (Des Murs).

A young male from the lake above Papallacta, about 12,000 feet. Legs and feet yellow; upper mandible dark olive-green, under mandible yellow.

Fam. COLUMBIDÆ.

+ 526. *COLUMBA RUFINA* (Temm.).

Two males, one from Popayán, Colombia, and the other from the Chillo Valley near Quito.

+ 527. *COLUMBA SUBVINACEA* (Lawr.).

Two males from Baeza, Eastern Ecuador, and another male from Santo Domingo, on the Pacific side. The last is much smaller than the other two, and agrees in measurements with specimens described by Mr. Hartert from Paramba as *C. subvinacea berlepschi*. The iris in both cases is crimson. The birds seemed tame in their habits, and those from Baeza were shot close to the hut door.

528. *METRIOPELIA MELANOPTERA* (Mol.).

Numerous near Cotopaxi, at about 13,500 feet, among the rocks and lava. As nothing but a few tufts of coarse grass grew there, it was difficult to imagine what they could find to eat. The stomachs of two that we shot were quite empty. In life they have a primrose spot in front of the eye.

+ 529. *CHAMÆPELIA PASSERINA* (Linn.).

Four males and two females from the Chillo Valley, where we found them numerous along the dusty roads. Their flight is short and swift, and when disturbed they settle again a short distance ahead. In this way they will keep in front

of the traveller for a mile or more. They build their nests on the lower branches of acacia-trees, but I saw one in an exposed situation on the spreading top of the giant flower-stalk of an aloe. The base of the bill is cream-coloured, but two males shot in the nesting-season had it dull red. Feet flesh-coloured.

+ 530. *PERISTERA CINEREA* (Temm.).

Two males and a female from Santo Domingo. Not common there, and met with in pairs running about the footpaths in the clearing. When disturbed they skulk in the grass until a person is close to them, then rise suddenly with a swift zigzag flight. Beak greyish green, with yellowish tip; iris red; feet flesh-coloured.

531. *OSCULATIA SAPPHIRINA* (Bp.).

A male from the Rio Suno, Upper Napo, and another in nestling-feathers, not sexed, from the Coca in June. Shot in the forests.

532. *OSCULATIA PURPUREA* (Salvin).

Near Santo Domingo we shot one of these beautiful and rare Pigeons, and a negro brought me a much-damaged female, with an egg inside ready to be laid, but broken. We often heard the curious loud note, but seldom saw the birds, for they were always in the tops of the highest trees in the dense parts of the forest. I think that this is the most difficult bird to skin which I have ever come across; its skin is quite as tender as the worst of the Trogons.

533. *GEOTRYGON BOURCIERI* (Bp.).

A male shot in the forests below Baeza near the Rio Cosanga. It was the only one we actually saw, but several times the Indians drew our attention to the loud mournful note on our way down through the forests. "Chiniplaya," the Indians called the birds in the Quichua tongue.

Fam. *CRACIDÆ*.

534. *PENELOPE ORTONI* (Salv.).

A male and female from Santo Domingo, where they were

fairly numerous in the forests. On two occasions I saw a pair of them in the tallest trees on the edge of the forest in the evening. I did not recognise our birds as being the rare *P. ortonii* while we were down in the forests, or I could have skinned more of them, for the Indians often brought them to us for food. Iris brown; bare skin on the throat yellowish red; legs and feet bluish red. Local name "Pukapava."

535. *PENELOPE MONTAGNII* (Bp.).

A male from the western side of Pichincha, at about 7000 feet. Bare skin on the throat red.

536. *PIPILE CUMANENSIS* (Jacq.).

Common on the middle region of the Napo during our stay there, and when the fruits are ripe on the upper river in September they are particularly plentiful. They are then very fat, and the Indians kill them in great numbers and smoke them. Pupil black; iris dark reddish brown; skin on the face white, cobalt-blue about the base of the bill, with a kid-like surface; bare skin on the throat dull indigo-coloured; legs and feet coral-red. The young resemble their parents, except that they lack the metallic lustre on the feathers and the crest is more stone-coloured. The flesh is very rich, with a strong game-like flavour. These birds are often tamed by the Indians, and possess great homing instincts.

537. *ORTALIS GUTTATA* (Spix).

These birds were common on the Upper Napo and its tributaries, where we always found them among the thick bushes on the low river-banks, and seldom far into the forests. They appear to only resort to the trees at night, when they keep as near to the ends of the low branches as they can, about 15 to 18 feet from the ground. In their flight, and the flavour of their flesh, they much resemble Partridges. They are great favourites as pets with the Indians, and even the adults when caught quickly become tame and can be given their liberty about the huts. They cross readily with fowls, and for this reason the whites keep them on the Marañon. In the early morning they answer the cocks, when

they crow, with a loud and curious kind of crow of their own, repeated three times in succession. Iris brown ; bare skin on the face brownish grey ; throat red ; legs and feet red. They feed largely on the young shoots of bushes, and are especially fond of yuca-shoots. Indian name "Guataracu."

Fam. RALLIDÆ.

+ 538. *RALLUS MACULATUS* (Bodd.).

A male caught by a dog near the Cauca River, Popayán. We saw one or two in captivity there, running about the houses. Iris dark red ; bill yellowish olive, orange near the base ; legs light greenish yellow.

539. *RALLUS ÆQUATORIALIS*.

A pair from the Santa Carolina marshes near Quito. The female has only a slight touch of white on the shoulders, and has a white underside to the tail.

540. *PORZANA CASTANEICEPS* Scl. & Salv.

A male from Archidona, Eastern Ecuador. Shot among the thick undergrowth of the forest. Bill greenish yellow ; legs olive-green ; iris dark brown.

541. *FULICA ARDESIACA* Tsch.

We shot a pair of Coots on the marshes near Quito, which appear to be typical *Fulica ardesiaca*. Iris red ; bill and forehead pink ; legs and feet light green, bluish in parts.

542. *FULICA* sp. inc.

On the small lakes near Cotopaxi, on the way to the Valle de Viciosa, we shot another pair of Coots, which differ from *P. ardesiaca* and may belong to an undescribed form. In this case the bill and forehead in both sexes were pale yellow, with a green tip and reddish sides. Legs and feet bluish grey in the female and of a darker slate-colour in the male.

Fam. EURYPYGIDÆ.

+ 543. *EURYPYGA MAJOR* (Hartl.).

A male from Santo Domingo.

Fam. PSOPHIIDÆ.

544. PSOPHIA NAPENSIS Scl. & Salv.

A pair from the Napo, where they are numerous and great favourites with the Indians, as they become remarkably tame and affectionate, and often accompany them in their hunting expeditions, when they follow quite as well as a dog. I reared a pair of small chicks, and they reached England in safety. Only those who have kept these birds in captivity, and had them always with them, as I had in South America, can believe how interesting they are. The young have grey legs, and it is only after they are about nine months old that these become green. The flesh is hard and tasteless. Three Indian tribes, otherwise speaking different languages, called these Trumpeters "Yacami." At night they resort to trees to sleep, roosting as high up as possible.

Fam. PARRIDÆ.

545. PARRA JACANA (Linn.).

A male from the Napo.

Fam. THINOCORIDÆ.

546. ATTAGIS CHIMBORAZENSIS Scl.

Met with on Pichincha, at altitudes between 13,000 and 15,000 feet right up to the snow. They are now scarce on this mountain, but we found them rather plentiful at certain places on the Eastern Andes. They do not afford much sport in shooting. The legs and feet are almost of an olive-green shade. Local name "Cordoniz."

Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

547. GALLINAGO JAMESONI (Bp.).

Two males and a female from Pichincha. This fine Snipe used at one time to be common on the eastern side of the volcano. They are not always found there now, owing to the manner in which they are persecuted all the year round. Our specimens were shot on the swampy grass-land around the little village of Lloa, 11,500 feet altitude. In November we came across a nest containing two eggs.

548. *TRINGA MACULATA* (Vieill.).

A male and female from the marshes near Quito.

549. *GAMBETTA MELANOLEUCA* (Gm.).

A male from the Santa Carolina marshes, Quito.

550. *GAMBETTA FLAVIPES* (Gm.).

A female from the same locality.

551. *HELODROMAS SOLITARIUS* (Wilson).

A female from the marshes, Quito.

552. *TRINGOIDES MACULARIUS* (Linn.).

Four males and two females, from Santo Domingo and San Nicolas. Common at both localities in October, as well as on the banks of all the rivers and streams flowing down to the Pacific. We also saw them running along the paths of the small forest-clearings far from the vicinity of rivers.

Fam. *LARIDÆ*.

553. *LARUS SERRANUS* (Tsch.).

Two males from the small lakes near Cotopaxi, altitude 13,700 feet. Very numerous there, I believe, all the year round. In December we saw as many as seventy or eighty on a small pond in company with *Querquedula cyanoptera* and Coots. One Gull was always circling in the air to keep watch, and, when anyone approached, it gave the alarm to the others, which rose with loud screamings. Sometimes, when the weather is severe on the heights, they descend into the Chillo Valley in large numbers. Local name "Palomitas."

Fam. *TINAMIDÆ*.

554. *NOTHOPROCTA CURVIROSTRIS*.

A male and two young from among the páramo grass on Pichincha, at altitudes between 11,000 and 13,000 feet. They are much scattered on this mountain, and we only came across them singly or in pairs, for they are persecuted all the year round by sportsmen and Indians from Quito. Some of the latter get their living by supplying them to the restaurants in the town. They are still fairly plentiful on

Corazón, but that mountain is also getting largely exploited for them. In places at present unexplored by the Quitenos we found them abundant. They afford good sport, and their flesh is as fine as any that I have eaten. Local name "Perdriz."

XV.—*Remarks on the Species of American Gallinæ recently described, and Notes on their Nomenclature.* By W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

SINCE the publication of the twenty-second volume of the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum' in 1893 a number of new species and subspecies of American Game-birds have been described. Below will be found a list of them, with remarks on and identifications of those which are not considered valid by the writer, and with his reasons for proposing to suppress them.

The numbers preceding the specific names are those used in the 'Catalogue of Birds': the position of the new species admitted as valid is indicated by such symbols as "1 A."

6. *LAGOPUS LEUCURUS* (Cat. B. xxii. p. 52).

Lagopus leucurus altipetens Osgood, Auk, xviii. p. 180 (1901) [Colorado].

I have compared three *adult males in autumn plumage* from Colorado (one being from Blaine's Peak, the typical locality of *L. l. altipetens*) with two males and a female in autumn plumage from the Cascade Mountains, and find them absolutely identical.

1. *CANACHITES CANADENSIS* (op. cit. p. 69).

Canachites canadensis labradorius Bangs, P. N. Eng. Zoöl. Club, i. p. 47 (1899) [Labrador].

Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop, Auk, xvii. p. 114 (1900) [North-west Territory, Northern British Columbia, and Alaska north to the coast mountains].

Canachites canadensis (Linn.) Norton, Pr. Portland Soc. N. H. ii. p. 151 (1901) [Labrador and Hudson Bay].